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CIA CHIEF TO DEPART

Allen W. Dulles Can Look Back
On Distinguished Service Career

By Donald May

WASHINGTON (UPI) — When Allen Welsh Dulles steps down next month as head of the Central Intelligence Agency, one of his most treasured momentos probably will be a 1951 clipping from Pravda.

"... Even if the spy, Allen Dulles, should arrive in heaven through somebody's absentmindedness," the Soviet Journal said, "he would begin to blow up the clouds, mine the stars and slaughter the angels."

Of all Dulles' citations, including several from his own government, the 68-year-old CIA director is most proud of those expressing the enmity of the Soviet bloc.

Dulles, a pipe-smoking, tweedy man who looks more like an English professor than a spy chief, was born in Watertown, N.Y., April 7, 1893, the son of Allen Macy Dulles, a Presbyterian clergyman.

There have been three secretaries of state in the family: His brother, John Foster Dulles under President Dwight D. Eisenhower; his maternal grandfather, John Watson

Foster, under Benjamin Harrison; and Robert Lansing under Woodrow Wilson.

After graduating from Princeton in 1914, Dulles traveled in the Far East, taught English in Allahabad, India, and served diplomatic posts in Vienna, Bern, Berlin and Constantinople. He left diplomacy in 1926 to get a law degree at George Washington University here, and later joined the New York law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, of which his brother, the late John Foster

Dulles, was a member.

In 1942 Gen. William J. Donovan, tapped Dulles to serve with the office of Strategic Services, launching him on his intelligence career. From 1942 until VE day, Dulles was boss in Switzerland, establishing a network reaching into Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Spain, Portugal and

North Africa and completely covering France, Italy and Austria.

In May 1943 Dulles filed the first reports of the existence of a German rocket laboratory at Peenemunde. He also has been given much of the credit for the surrender of German troops in northern Italy in 1945.

After the war Dulles returned to law practice and served on and off as a government adviser.

Then President Eisenhower named him CIA director on Feb. 10, 1953.

Dulles and his agency have been in hot water on several occasions. They were blamed for not predict-

ing the Suez crisis (Dulles says they did but didn't tell the press). They were blamed for not predicting the time of Iraq's revolution. (Dulles says this is true, but neither did the British or the Iraqi themselves).

Dulles also was criticized in connection with the ill-fated Cuban invasion last April and is one of the officials involved who never has given newsmen his version of the incident.

"But we are not thick skinned," Dulles once said. "We have been caught by surprise. But we are not caught by surprise quite as often as some of the press says we are."

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